

Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY

R. M. VANZANDT, President
W. G. TURNER, Vice-President
Secretary, Treasurer
DIRECTOR:
K. M. VanZandt, W. G. Turner,
John A. Huffman,
R. B. Faddock,
Jas. W. Swayne,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
W. A. Huffman, W. G. Turner, J. W.
Swayne,
W. L. Malone, General Manager.

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Correspondence is invited upon all news subjects.

Current information of events and news happenings in general interest solicited, and will be promptly compensated.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Parties writing to THE GAZETTE on business personal to themselves will please inclose stamp for reply.

All letters relating to business of any kind should be addressed to THE GAZETTE, Fort Worth.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Market Report.

GAZETTE readers will find in the market report of this paper special telegrams daily, as well as regular Associated Press reports. These telegrams are supplemented by other interesting commercial matter, and are made up after the close of business at the main news center. THE GAZETTE will leave no efforts unmade to have its commercial reports all that marksmen and others demand.

HIGH-COURT Decisions.

THE GAZETTE has a special representative at Tyler who reports the decisions of the higher courts. Lawyers and litigants will find in THE GAZETTE prompt telegraphic announcement of all decisions.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The only authorized traveling copy correspondents and agents of THE GAZETTE are R. W. Robinson and H. W. Bush. Any assistance rendered or favors shown these gentlemen will be appreciated.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties having bills against THE GAZETTE will please present them prominently on the 1st of each month. On the 10th of each month every bill of every kind will be settled in full, if found correct.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4.

THE GAZETTE has the largest bona-fide circulation of any daily newspaper published in Texas.

OS TO—but we promised not to tell.

MR. CONKLIN IS ON his way to the Democratic party.

The people of Texas want deep water for Texas at that point on the coast where it can be had soonest.

Suppose the people of Galveston do start another paper; then, suppose the Dallas end does not "hold"; suppose then what? How much was that bonus?

SOME VERY LAME LOGIC.

GALVESTON tax rolls show a decline of \$1,500,000 in taxable values for one year. Fort Worth rolls show an increase of nearly \$300,000. What does Dallas show? Honest, now?

WHEN a statesman gives up law-making and gets into the newspaper business the conglomerate is fearful. It is awful to see a man trying to crowd news and "influential" remarks into a limited space.

HENRY RIDER TAYLOR has begun the publication in San Antonio of the Texas Magazin, a weekly review of current events. It is an excellent journal of local news and gossip, which, filling a "long-felt want," will certainly prosper.

DALLAS virtually concedes what Fort Worth has always maintained, that Fort Worth is the railroad center of North Texas, when its papers find it necessary to employ special trains to Fort Worth in order that their publications may reach the people.

THE Galveston News announced that it would start a branch at Dallas in order to reach the people of North Texas, and cover the field. Now it finds it necessary to move to Fort Worth and thus save an item of expense so heavy!

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STURTEVANT says he stands in with the state government that he wanted the millionaire to pay for the dear little children's grass and wanted Tarrant county to pay the interest on its bonds. According to the grass commissioners, the syndicates and corporations are not paying rent on illegally included lands, and Tarrant stands pat on non-payment until it gets the money. What is Sturtevant going to do about it—in both cases?

THE Farmers' alliance of Wise county have under consideration a plan to organize a new bank. The Decatur Post says: "The plan is to start with a capital of \$50,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$5 each. This would be a good movement, and if the money was once paid in, success would be assured. Many men in Decatur would take stock in the enterprise and it would do more for the prosperity of Decatur than anything we know of. There is plenty of money to be loaned here now, but the rates are too high either from public or private parties. The rates charged are from 5 to 6 per cent, per month; interest paid in advance."

It is astonishing how many people are pronounced crazy by juries in murder cases. When the "alibi" can't be handed in to do duty, or where it is not convenient to hire one witness to leave the country, and another to swear falsely, the "insanity" dodge is resorted to as a means of exonerating men guilty of the most atrocious crimes. Men will talk about and ridicule others for permitting themselves to be hampered by the quibbles and quidnuncs of the lawyers, yet when they themselves are chosen as jurymen, the result is not altered. It is not a pleasant reflection, but it cannot be denied that any man who can employ counsel to defend him cannot be punished for murder or other grave crime. The wealthy man either acted in self-defense or is crazy.

ADVERTISING FORT WORTH.

The Morning News and Herald, the two big daily papers of Dallas, "take on" over reaching Fort Worth on an early train, as it striking the Fort early removes all difficulty in the way of their reaching the outside world on time. The Fort can stand such advertising if they can.

—Desire Post.

THE GAZETTE itself, in its own modest way, has had occasion to refer to the very liberal manner in which the Dallas papers are now advertising Fort Worth. The fact that all newspapers must come to Fort Worth to be distributed is fully attested by the action of the Dallas press. And these papers call their efforts to reach a distributing point "enterprise." As well might a newspaper call the purchase of a barrel of ink, or a shipment of paper, or the employment of a man to take its issues to the post office "enterprise." Ink and paper and postage distribution are all absolute necessities, and a paper can no more be published without distributing facilities than without ink or paper. It was just as necessary for the Dallas papers to come to Fort Worth to be distributed to points outside of Dallas town as it was for them to buy ink or employ printers, and they have as much right to call the purchase of ink "enterprise" as to call their efforts to reach Fort Worth "enterprise"—they could no more print a real newspaper without the one than without the other. Fort Worth's distributing facilities are just as necessary as ink or paper.

If it be said that the Herald did not intend the railroad to make certain connections at Fort Worth until Dallas gave a bonus to get another paper, it can also be said that the typographical appearance of the Herald indicates that it never even bought ink enough; it has been taught a lesson, and notwithstanding it is just as necessary to put a paper in the post office as it is to print it.

In the meantime the Dallas papers will please accept the thanks of Fort Worth for advertising what they have all along denied, to-wit: the necessity for coming to Fort Worth in order to reach the people.

THE GAZETTE has justified in adding another "stand" to its composing rooms we shall be treated to another blow about "enterprise," and we listen for the news of labels being put on the mail clerks of the Dallas papers as they go to the post office each morning bearing the mystic word "enterprise," notwithstanding it is just as necessary to put a paper in the post office as it is to print it.

We suppose that if ever a Dallas paper is justified in adding another "stand" to its composing rooms we shall be treated to another blow about "enterprise," and we listen for the news of labels being put on the mail clerks of the Dallas papers as they go to the post office each morning bearing the mystic word "enterprise," notwithstanding it is just as necessary to put a paper in the post office as it is to print it.

In the meantime the Dallas papers will please accept the thanks of Fort Worth for advertising what they have all along denied, to-wit: the necessity for coming to Fort Worth in order to reach the people.

WHEN the Dallas papers find it necessary to pay \$500 a month to reach Fort Worth, wouldn't it be cheaper to move to Fort Worth and thus save an item of expense so heavy?

WHEN a statesman gives up law-making and gets into the newspaper business the conglomerate is fearful. It is awful to see a man trying to crowd news and "influential" remarks into a limited space.

THE GAZETTE has begun the publication in San Antonio of the Texas Magazin, a weekly review of current events. It is an excellent journal of local news and gossip, which, filling a "long-felt want," will certainly prosper.

THE position is taken that a man should not be advocated for office simply because he belongs to some particular profession. The Post fights a man of straw. No such silly proposition was laid down. But it was emphatically asserted and here reiterated that other things were equal the proper place to look for a suitable candidate was among the large body of competent and intelligent men composing the teachers of Texas. Now, if the Post is so bitterly opposed to picking a man on account of his particular profession, why does it not, for example, condemn the practice of choosing an attorney-general from the legal profession? Would the Post agree that a school-teacher could discharge the duties of the place as well? Why does not this philosopher inveigh against the evils of selecting lawyers for judges of the supreme court of the land? If the Post furnishes the potard with which to see itself hoisted, is anyone else to blame?

The article under review, however, concludes with the astonishing declaration that the writer himself favors a certain man, an active teacher, for superintendent, but adds as a saving clause "but not on account of his profession." The salve of that concluding part is truly refreshing. It would be a novel idea, indeed, that the profession made the man. But when a man rises to recognized eminence in any calling, he becomes an "expert," and by common consent is credited with peculiar ability in his chosen vocation.

It is not to further the interests of any on man, nor to make "professional distinctions," that THE GAZETTE advocated the selection of a teacher. It did so, and

will continue to do so, from a sincere belief that by the selection of some able, zealous and experienced educator, the best interests of the school-children of Texas will be subserved. The Post evidently thinks so, too, so it is truly hoped the hogwash of "professional distinctions" will trouble it no longer.

DECLINE IN VALUES.

The New York Tribune, with its usual facility for discovering the beam in its brother's eye, makes the startling discovery that there has been a marked decline in values and in revenue receipts since the inauguration of a Democratic president, and a corresponding increase in the expenditures of the public funds. The articles selected by the Tribune to illustrate the decline in values are such as are essential to the comfort, and, indeed, to the very existence of nearly every citizen of the country. They are marrowfat beans, hops, eggs, turkeys; these four, and no more, are selected by the Tribune from the entire list of commodities, to show that the country is going to the demimun bow-yows under Democratic administration. The fact that marrowfat beans have declined 26.6 per cent, since Cleveland's administration is sufficiently harrowing to appal the stoutest-hearted patriot. But when it is reflected that there is a decline in turkeys and eggs from 4 to 8 per cent., and this, too, at the near approach of Thanksgiving and Christmas, a time when these products of the poultry-yards always show an upward tendency under Republican administration, is the most convincing and conclusive evidence that the Democrats are wholly unequal to the task of directing the affairs of the government in the proper channel, and that they are possessed of the densest ignorance of the science of political economy. The further fact that sour krent, Dutch cheese, flat Dutch cabbage and fowls, other than turkeys, have enhanced in value, shows by the same logic that Grever Cleveland must be the special champion of these products, and has used the strong arm of the general government to maintain their value. There are some other products of the field and factory in which the human family are more or less interested, which have maintained their value in spite of the influence of the administration. Wool has appreciated, and so has railroad iron, both staple articles, one of the field and the other of the factory, but when wool is placed in the balance against marrowfat beans, and railroad iron compared in value with eggs or turkeys, the merest tyro in the science of government must see at once that the beans and turkeys must take pre-eminence. Just how the Democrats are responsible for this condition of affairs the Tribune does not stop to explain. Doubtless the fowls, being of the Democratic persuasion, have laid more eggs and thus brought down the price, it being a generally conceded opinion that in the matter of eggs the law of supply and demand visibly and perceptibly affects the price, the laws of the country exerting little or no influence in the matter.

When we come to the matter of expenditures, we find that during the first seven months of Cleveland's administration expenditures have been somewhat in excess of that of the last seven months of Arthur, but just how Cleveland comes to be responsible for expenditures made by reason of appropriations of a Republican congress, probably no one outside of the Tribune office can determine. He has surely executed the laws as he found them when he was inducted into office. We ask the Tribune to allow us to place the increase in the price of wool, government bonds, railroad stocks, the increase in manufactured goods and in railway traffic, the decrease in mercantile exchange in the country, as an offset to the decline in marrowfat beans and eggs, and let the public decide whether Cleveland's administration has been such a dismal failure.

THE ETHICS OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.

An exchange says that the Episcopal congress at New Haven has been discussing the "Ethics of the Tariff Question." Just what that topic has to do with the spread of religion we are unable to see, but are gratified at the fact that our "sister" got the best of the discussion.

Tariff has much to do with religion more than our contemporary would suspect. The principal office of religious teachers is to alloy strife, and no documents mentioned in history have had a more powerful effect than the discoveries of political investigators or the influence of free trade in promoting pacific feelings between nations.

Among the different causes of war, commercial jealousy was formerly one of the most conspicuous; and there are numerous instances of quarrels respecting the promulgation of some particular tariff, or the protection of some favorite manufacture. Disputes of this kind were founded upon the very ignorant notion that the advantages of commerce depended upon the balance of trade, and that whatever is gained by one country is lost by another. It was believed that wealth is composed entirely of money, and that it is, therefore, the essential interest of every people to import few commodities and much gold. If this was not done, it was declared that the country was being ruined. The only remedy was to negotiate a commercial treaty with the offending nation which should oblige its people to take more of our commodities and give us more of their gold; if, however, they refused to accede to such a treaty, it became necessary to bring them to reason, and for this purpose armaments were fitted out and war declared.

The article under review, however, concludes with the astonishing declaration that the writer himself favors a certain man, an active teacher, for superintendent, but adds as a saving clause "but not on account of his profession." The salve of that concluding part is truly refreshing. It would be a novel idea, indeed, that the profession made the man. But when a man rises to recognized eminence in any calling, he becomes an "expert," and by common consent is credited with peculiar ability in his chosen vocation.

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that wealth itself solely consists of the value which skill and labor can add to the raw material, all the old notions respecting the balance of trade at once fell to the ground. It was perceived that, if commerce is allowed to be free, its advantages will be shared by every country which engages in it. The agency of the principles of protective tariffs in melting wars is everywhere admitted; but these principles ruled the world for hundreds of years, and led to unmeasured misery and bloodshed.

This fact is ably expressed by Mills in his "Political Economy." As he words it, "the feelings of rival tradesmen, prevailing among nations, overruled for centuries all sense of the general community of advantage which commercial countries derive from the prosperity of one another; and that commercial spirit, which is now one of the strongest obstacles to war, was during a certain period of European history their principal cause." And Buckle is equally expressive in his language. "The same intellectual movement (the discovery of the principles of free trade) has lessened the chance of war, by ascertaining the principles which ought to regulate our relations with foreign countries; . . . by exploding those long-established errors which, inducing many fine looking. He organized the congregation, and in a few years had built one of the finest church edifices in the city. About a year ago the young and handsome wife of a member of his congregation began to visit him at his study. Her visits were the result, as she claimed, of a deep religious sensibility. Her visits became so frequent that other members of the congregation noticed them, and in as delicate a manner as possible the priest discouraged them. This appeared only to increase her infatuation, and in many ways she showed her esteem and affection. Her conduct at last became so scandalous as to meet the entire disapprobation of her husband. This served to increase the flame, and it soon became the common gossip of all the members of the congregation that she was desperately in love with the handsome priest. Dr. Schlesser as a last resort laid the whole matter before the husband, and asked his co-operation in protecting the reputation of his wife. It was no purpose, however, and with a mind fully alive to the duties of his position, he determined to leave his congregation. After a conference with Bishop Gillmore, it was considered advisable for him to leave the state, and one of the first churches in Chicago opened its doors to him. He had spoken to but few intimate friends and members of the congregation of his having been transferred, and a few Sundays ago, just prior to his departure, he made his farewell address. With deep emotion he reviewed the history of his fourteen years of priestly work among them, and spoke with tenderness of the faith that the congregation had always had in his work and character. When, at the close, he stated that he had asked and already been assigned to a new field of labor, and that was the last sermon that would ever be preached by him, the congregation was suddenly startled by a piercing scream. It came from the unfortunate woman who so deeply loved him. She had taken a seat very near the altar, and when she heard the announcement that he was to leave, she uttered a shriek and fell forward upon the floor. Several members of the congregation rushed at once to her aid, and she was conveyed to an adjoining room, and a physician summoned. When he arrived she had rallied, but to the consternation of her husband and friends, it was discovered that she had lost her reason. She was immediately taken to her home, and every attention possible paid her, but she grew worse day by day until a few days ago, when she became so violent that it was found necessary to send her to the asylum at Newburg. The husband is almost prostrated by grief. He had been married but a few years, and his home was an exceptionally bright and happy one. It is thought that by careful nursing the woman's reason can be restored.

A Blessed Privilege.
New York Tribune.

A piano dealer in Portsmouth, England, advertises that the "grand piano which we sent for the use of Princess Beatrice at Quarr Abbey has been returned and may be seen and tried."

The Queerest Cradle in the World.
Macon Telegraph and Messenger.

BOWAN Ward of Steward county recently

put on his place a gourd four feet six

inches long and about as broad. He

hollowed it out, put rockers on it, and

now it serves as a cradle for his baby.

Give Him the Pot.
Circleville Courier.

The Waco Day says that a Doctor

Wooten of Fort Worth is the champion

of Arthur, but he had not seen a statement in

the same issue of the Day that Waco was

a city of 15,000 inhabitants. That settles

the championship.

They Had Not Been Disturbed.
New York Mercury.

Husband (looking around impatiently for his boots)—My dear, will you be so kind and descend again to inform me where in thunder my boots have been put?